

MRS. SHEPARD ADOPTS WAIF TO BE GOULD HEIR

John Doe 104, Five Years
Old, Legally Becomes
Finley J. Shepard, Jr.

ABANDONED AT NIGHT ON CATHEDRAL STEPS

Wins Love When, as Children's
Society Visitor at Benefactor's
Home, He Is Stricken Ill.

Mrs. Finley J. Shepard, formerly Miss Helen Gould, and her husband have adopted an orphan boy, five years old, from St. Christopher's Home, in Dobbs Ferry. Little John Doe, No. 104, as he was known at the Children's Society, paid Mrs. Shepard a protracted visit last February, when he was stricken by chicken-pox, and was quarantined while a guest at her Fifth Avenue residence.

It was a lucky illness for John Doe, No. 104. Yesterday, through adoption papers filed with Daniel J. Cushman, County Clerk at White Plains, the young orphan became installed as a member of the Shepard country home, Ighurst, in Tarrytown. His name henceforth is Finley J. Shepard, Jr. A governess has been hired to look after his education, and he will undoubtedly be sent to college to prepare for succession to his new father's duties at the headquarters of the Missouri Pacific Railroad.

The new heir to a share in the Gould fortune was found an abandoned waif sleeping on the steps of St. Patrick's Cathedral on the night of September 12, 1914. After fruitless efforts to find his parents, he was committed to St. Christopher's home, where Mrs. Shepard met him through the Big Sister movement.

Stricken at Shepard Home.
It was when he was confined to her home by a mild attack of chicken-pox that she formed the attachment for him that has resulted in his adoption. Helen Margaret, aged fourteen, and Dorothy Gould, aged twelve, daughters of Frank J. Gould, who make their home with their aunt, so enjoyed John Doe's company that they protested when he was taken back to Dobbs Ferry.

Finley J. Shepard, Jr., as he must now be called, is described as a bright youngster, with blond hair and blue eyes. In admitting last night at Ighurst that she and her husband had adopted the boy Mrs. Shepard said with a laugh that she could not call his hair curly. At the time of the chicken pox episode, Mr. Shepard said: "The boy is a fine little fellow. We all fell in love with him." In this opinion Mr. Shepard was supported by officials of the Children's Society, who have repeatedly said that John Doe No. 104 was the most attractive, refined and lovable member of the Doe family they had ever encountered. Every one who has seen the boy is confident he will make good in his new surroundings.

Surrogate William A. Sawyer of Port Chester, in Yonkers, yesterday signed the order of adoption. Leonard A. Walker, of the Children's Society, represented the Shepards as counsel in the matter of preparing the papers. No affidavit accompanied the petition of the Shepards, showing why they desired to adopt the child, but the petition stated they desire him as their lawful child.

Becomes Finley J. Shepard.
The order of Surrogate Sawyer recites that "said infant has been abandoned by its parents, and furthermore, I being satisfied that the moral and temporal interests of said child will be promoted by allowing and confirming the adoption, for the reason that the said proposed foster parents are persons of good moral character and of reputable standing in the community and of sufficient means to properly maintain and educate said child."

In the closing order reads: "And the wish of said foster parents is that said child be called and known by the name of Finley J. Shepard, and the said John Doe No. 104, alias Austin McCleary, shall be his, her and their lawful child."

Attached to the papers is the regular adoption instrument prepared under the Domestic Relations law and signed by Emily Fowler, as president and Mary E. Cooper, as secretary of St. Christopher's Home.

Accompanied by the child and Miss Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. Shepard appeared before the Surrogate to sign the necessary agreements.
The news of the adoption of the boy was a great surprise to Mrs. Shepard's friends although they have known that she is particularly fond of children. She has practically been a mother to the two children of her brother Frank J. Gould, who have always made their home with her.
"All information must come from Mrs. Shepard," said the Rev. B. W. Brown, superintendent of St. Christopher's Home, when asked to comment on the loss of one of the brightest boys under his charge.
Boy Is From Philadelphia.
When Patrolman Dinegan, of the 14th Precinct, took the future Finley J. Shepard to the station house on the night he was found, the boy tried hard to identify himself. He said his name was Austin McCleary and that he lived at 684 or 66 Broad Street, Philadelphia.
"I live in a great big house with lots of grass around it and cows and chickens," he told officials of the Children's Society next day. When asked how he came to New York, he said that a bad boy had stolen him. He added that he had traveled on trains, a ferryboat, and a "high railroad," doubtless meaning the elevated.

JOHN DOE 104, WHO BECOMES FINLEY J. SHEPARD, JR.



Circle—Mrs. Shepard (Miss Helen Gould) and founding abandoned by parent, whom she and her husband formally adopted yesterday.

Albany Poll on Suffrage Goes Against Women

Of 791 Voters Canvassed 287 Are "For," 451 "Opposed" and 53 Undecided—Capital Sentiment Disapproves of Amendment.

TRIBUNE SUFFRAGE POLL IN ALBANY.			
	For.	Opposed.	Undecided.
On the Empire State Express.....	30	32	13
National Commercial Bank.....	13	29	3
Proctor's Leland Theatre (movies)....	104	176	20
Empire Theatre.....	102	148	8
Employees in state offices in Capitol..	18	44	5
Business and professional men.....	20	22	4
Totals.....	287	451	53

[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.]
Albany, Oct. 21.—The capital of the state is a stronghold of the anti-suffrage sentiment. According to a series of polls taken today by The Tribune. About 800 registered voters, including business and professional men, employees in the state Capitol and theatre audiences canvassed showed that about five opposed woman suffrage to three for it.

Whether political bosses have anything to do with influencing this sentiment here, as was contended by the leaders of the fight for woman suffrage in New Jersey, is a question. It is apparent, nevertheless, that hundreds of minor officers and members of office staffs in the Capitol are decidedly opposed to it. The executive heads of many of these departments, however, are of the same belief as Governor Whitman, who recently declared in favor of woman suffrage.

The interest among state office holders is keen, but there are few who believe the amendment has a chance at this election.

A total of 791 were reached by The Tribune. Of that number 451 were opposed to woman suffrage, 287 favored it and 53 were undecided.

Women in General Indifferent.
The women in general are indifferent on the question of "equal rights." Among the working girls, particularly those holding positions under the

WAR BABES UP AGAIN

Crackmen Use Carpet to Muffle Explosion With 100 Chiefs Near.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]
Charleston, W. Va., Oct. 21.—While one hundred police chiefs, who are here to attend the convention of the West Virginia Association of Police Chiefs, were guests of the local force at the Plaza Theatre last night, yeggmen cracked the safe in the theatre ticket office and made away with \$400.
The crackmen took up the carpet in the ticket office, and with it muffled the sounds caused by the nitro-glycerine explosion which blew off the combination of the safe. No noise was heard during the performance.

RIVALS-CONSCIENCE FUND

Washington Drug Store Competes with Treasury Department.
[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, Oct. 21.—The Treasury Department is no longer to have a monopoly of the "conscience fund," competition having opened up to-day right under the shadow of the Treasury Building.
Aroused by the recent receipt by the Treasury of \$10,000 for the conscience fund, a drug store opposite the Treasury posted in its window to-day a letter from Baltimore man who inclosed \$10 to pay for articles taken from the store several years ago.
In the absence of Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, officials of the Treasury Department were unwilling to say what legal steps to restrain this competition would be taken.

MELLEN HIRED BECAUSE HE WAS A "NUISANCE"

Former Railroad Head
Tells How He Went to
the New Haven.

ASSERTS CUTTHROAT COMPETITION RULED

Alert, with Spice of Humor in
Replies, Witness Is Like an
Animated Encyclopaedia.

Charles S. Mellen, the farmer with a railroad past, continued to be the government's unflinching source of information yesterday in its prosecution of past and present New Haven directors on a charge of conspiring to violate the Sherman law. Mr. Mellen seemed more like an animated encyclopaedia of knowledge about New England than a witness.

For the hour after hour he was a witness he stood, neglecting the restful seat of the witness chair, much like a soldier at attention, answering questions not only about scores more of the little defunct railways of the past, as he did the day before, but giving as well an industrial history of the New England States.

In reply to questions from Frank M. Swacker, who conducted the examination for the government, he told just what raw materials each locality imported for its manufactures, what it made, what it sent out to the world and what rail lines it used.

"What were the manufactures of New England in a general way?" Mr. Swacker asked him. "Cotton, woollen goods, shoes?"

"Oh, yes; everything manufactured in New England, and New England manufactures almost everything," Mellen said. "Transportation business consisted in bringing raw materials in and the manufactured products out."

Minute Details Given.

When he had finished giving the details of this general statement in reply to further questions it seemed as though not a kind of raw material, not a finished product, not a firm name, not a manufacturing centre and not a railroad centre or railroad agreement involved in any way in that vast mass of industry had been left unmentioned by Mr. Mellen. These facts went back to the early '90s still, as had his testimony of the day before.

If his memory ever slipped it was not apparent in any hesitancy in his manner of answering. Only once in a while, on some minutely detailed matter, did he plead forgetfulness or that he had not taken down the facts.

For the most part his replies came trim and authentic, like a well built paragraph from a comprehensive book of knowledge.

More than once, however, the spice of humor whose soul is brevity, if Mr. Mellen realized he was being funny there was never a change from his fixed expression and mechanical manner of utterance to betray it.

For instance, Mr. Swacker said: "Now, take Saybrook next. Is that a place of any importance there?"

"Nothing but mosquitoes there," he replied. "Northampton, important, or was it an important shipping point? A. Well, it shipped girls up to the college at Northampton and shipped them back—Smith College."

Well, that is a nice little town, all cut up with railroad crossings, but there is not very much business there.

Tells of Cutthroat Competition.

Coming to more serious matters, Mr. Swacker asked what was the state of competition in between the New York & New England and the New Haven in 1890.

"It was the worst case of cutthroat competition I have ever had any experience with in forty-four years."

Q.—What form did it take? A.—Any form that you can imagine, by one man's cutting the heart out of another, except there were two railroads.

Q.—For what traffic in particular? A.—All traffic in particular and all traffic in general.

Q.—Between what points in particular? A.—Between all points they connected, directly or through their connections.

Having drawn from him this view of the completeness of competition in those early days, Mr. Swacker passed to a series of questions that developed the story of a hot passenger traffic fight Mellen conducted two months after he came back from the West and went to the New England as general manager.

There was a difference made in the running time between Boston and New York, to which he replied that an attempt was made to change, but it failed.

"I went to see Charles P. Clark, president, and Lucia Tuttle, vice-president, of the New Haven," Mr. Mellen said, after the court had overruled strenuous objections to the conversation on the part of lawyers for the defence, "and told them that I thought it unfair for them to reduce the time from six hours by way of the

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Miss Cavell Was Shot in Haste as Whitlock Pleaded for Her Life

Sentenced at 5 P. M., British Nurse Was Put to
Death at 2 A. M., Despite Most Earnest En-
treaties to Governor General—Promise
to Notify of Decision Broken.

London, Oct. 21.—The full report of the circumstances of the condemnation and execution of Miss Edith Cavell, an Englishwoman and head of a training school in Brussels, for the offence of helping English, French and Belgian soldiers to escape from Belgium, made by Brand Whitlock, the American Minister at Brussels, to Walter H. Page, the American Ambassador in London, was issued by the British government this evening.

How the Secretary of the American Legation, Hugh S. Gibson, sought out the German Governor, Von der Lancken, late at night before the execution, and, with the Spanish Minister, pleaded with the Governor and the German officers for the Englishwoman's life, is graphically related in a memorandum from Mr. Gibson.

This document makes reference to an apparent lack of good faith on the part of the German authorities in failing to keep their promise to inform the American Minister fully of the trial and sentence.

WAS PUT TO DEATH AT 2 A. M.

Minister Whitlock telegraphed to Ambassador Page on October 12: "Miss Cavell sentenced yesterday and executed at 2 o'clock this morning, despite our best efforts continued until the last moment."

Mr. Whitlock's final appeal was in the form of a note sent by a messenger late on the night of the 11th to Governor von der Lancken, reading as follows:

"Mon cher Baron: Je suis trop malade pour vous présenter ma requête moi-même, mais je fais appel à votre générosité de cœur pour l'appuyer et sauver de la mort cette malheureuse. Ayez pitié d'elle!"

"BRAND WHITLOCK."

(Translation.)

"My dear Baron: I am too sick to present my request myself, but I appeal to your generosity of heart to support it and save from death this unhappy woman. Have pity on her!"

"Yours truly,"

"BRAND WHITLOCK."

Mr. Whitlock also stated that Miss Cavell had nursed German soldiers. Mr. Deleval, counsellor of the American Legation, reported to Minister Whitlock.

"This morning Mr. Gahan, an English clergyman, told me that he had seen Miss Cavell in her cell yesterday night at 10 o'clock and that he had given her the Holy Communion and had found her admirably strong and calm."

"Happy to Die for Country."
I asked Mr. Gahan whether she had made any remarks about anything concerning the legal side of her case, and whether the confession which she made before trial and in court was in his opinion perfectly free and sincere.

Mr. Gahan said she told him she was perfectly well and knew what she had done; that, according to the law of course she was guilty, and admitted her guilt, but that she was happy to die for her country's report says.

Conrad, an official of the German civil branch, gave positive assurances on October 11 that the American Legation would be fully informed of the developments in the case, and continued:

"Despite these assurances, we made repeated inquiries in the course of the day, the last one being at 6:30 p. m. Mr. Conrad then stated that sentence had not been pronounced and specifically renewed his previous assurances that he would not fail to inform us as soon as there was any news."

Baron Becomes Insistent.
The circumstances of the case were explained to him and your note was presented. He read it aloud in our presence. He expressed disbelief in the report that sentence had actually been passed, and manifested some surprise that we should give credence to any report not emanating from official sources. He was quite insistent on knowing the exact source of our information, but did not feel at liberty to communicate to him.

"Baron von der Lancken stated that it was quite improbable that sentence had been pronounced, and even if so it would not be executed in so short a time, and that, in any event, it would be quite impossible to take any action before morning."

"It was, of course, pointed out to him that even if the facts were as he believed them to be action would be useless unless taken at once. We urged him to ascertain the facts immediately, this, after some hesitancy, he agreed to do. He telephoned to the presiding judge of the court martial, and returned to say that the facts were as we had

ANTON LANG FELL IN BATTLE

Passion Play "Christ" Shot During
Fighting in Champagne.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]
Mantouvois, Wis., Oct. 21.—Anton Lang, who played Christ in the Passion Play at Oberammergau, has been killed in battle. Letters received here by his cousin, Alois Lang, say that he was shot while fighting with the German army in Champagne. He was a member of the volunteer ski corps. His widow and three children live here.

Lang, whose great likeness to portraits of Christ led to his selection from thousands to take the role of the Saviour, tried to shoot the letter to the teachings of the Nazarene. He was asked once how, in view of his beliefs, he could fight against his fellowmen. He replied that Christ himself taught that all men should obey the laws of the land.

ARCTIC PORT ICE FREE

Russia Completes Railroad to Ekaterina
for Winter Traffic.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
Paris, Oct. 21 (dispatch to "The Daily Chronicle," of London).—Of special interest is a message from Petrograd published in "Le Journal" this morning that the new railway from the Russian capital to Ekaterina, a port in the Arctic which is free from ice throughout the year, will be open for war traffic at the beginning of November. This new line has been built under the direction of American engineers, an army of 10,000 men, mostly prisoners, having been employed upon it.

SERBS' PERIL GROWS; USKUB NOW MENACED

Bulgarians Cut Deep
in South and Seize
Kumanovo

SALONICA ROAD IS CUT TWICE

Nish Admits Vranja Loss
—Invaders Ready to
Join Armies.

ALLIES PRESS GREECE

Zalmis Cabinet Considers New
Offer—Athens Government
Must Declare Its Stand.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Oct. 21.—"The situation grows more and more serious. The arrival of Allied troops is awaited anxiously," says the Serbian official statement issued to-day.

While the Teuton armies are slowly but unceasingly pushing south on both sides of the Morava, the Bulgarian forces are pressing on in the south, meeting little opposition. Uskub is menaced gravely by the invader, and the railway to Salonica, along which the much needed Allied reinforcements were expected to come, has been cut in two places.

The Serb armies are in extreme peril. In the north the Teuton forces are only twenty-five miles from the Bulgarians. When a union has been effected—and the Serbs apparently cannot prevent it—the operations in the north will move with all the rapidity of the Bulgarian moves in Macedonia. Caught between the two jaws of the vise and crippled by lack of railways, the Serbian troops can hardly escape.

Serbs Resist Fiercely.

But the advance of the Teutons and their allies has been deeply contested. Women and children are fighting with the defenders in an effort to stem the tide of invasion. The stubborn opposition is taxing the energies of von Mackensen to the utmost. The German commander has again asked for reinforcements, for the three army corps which arrived recently have served merely to fill the gaps in the line. The Bulgarians, too, are suffering heavy losses. At Vranja they are reported to have lost 10,000 men.

Meanwhile, the Allies are putting forth every effort to obtain the aid of Rumania and Greece. Official confirmation is still lacking of the report that Great Britain offered Cyprus to Greece as the price of her help, but diplomats here are confident that the offer has been made.

The negotiations with Rumania are understood to be in the hands of the French Foreign Office.

Consider Allies' Offer.

The Zalmis cabinet in Athens is considering the new offer of the Entente, it is understood here. Observers point out that the Greek people favor intervention to save Serbia, and that the German party is in the minority. The British offer, they say, will increase the new negotiations. It is expected that Greece will be asked to demobilize or clearly define her attitude.

In the official communications to-day the seriousness of the Serb position is apparent. Railroad communication has been interrupted. Nish admits that at Vranja, half way on the line from Nish to Uskub, and at Volossa, southeast of Uskub, the Bulgarians have pierced the Serb lines.

The front of the two invading armies has cleared the Morava valley, through which the railway runs, for thirteen miles north and northeast of Vranja.

Northeast and southeast of Uskub the Bulgarians have penetrated to within fifteen miles of this important station on the Nish-Salonica road. The town, according to Athens dispatches to "The Morning Post," is rapidly emptying of inhabitants, who believe it can not hold out much longer against the enemy. Uskub is also a junction on the railway which runs up the western side of Serbia. Kumanovo, to the northeast, has been occupied and the Bulgarians have reached Kissel to the southeast.

Bulgars Reach Negotia.

In the northeast, Berlin says, the Bulgars have reached Negotin, while von Mackensen's forces now occupy the Stepevoje-Leskovac-Saba line. The front of the two invading armies are therefore only twenty-five miles apart.

East of Nish fighting is still going on at Piro and the Zajecar-Knasevo highroad, which lies twelve miles from the border. The greatest menace to the Serbs is in the south, where, besides the advance close to Uskub, the Bulgarians have taken Istip and Radovist and are advancing on Veles, another important point on the road.

"The Morning Post" correspondent suggests that the retreat of the main Serbian army on Monastir already has been cut off. On the other hand, he says, the allied reinforcements from Salonica appear to have been far inferior to the numbers telegraphed some days ago. Even occupation of Strumnitza seems never to have been actually carried out, though the Bulgarians were pushed back to the frontier. All depends on the question whether large

HELLO, PARIS! LEAPS ATLANTIC BY WIRELESS

Arlington Operator Talks
to France While Hono-
lulu Listens.

A man in Arlington, Va., talked to Paris and Honolulu at the same time a few days ago. The American Telephone and Telegraph Company, which employs him, kept the news secret until last night, and then, when the cables had brought confirmation that the speaker's voice had been heard and understood at both stations, announced the feat.

The apparatus was the same as that used a few weeks ago in talking from San Francisco to Honolulu. As there is only one transmitter capable of sending speech across the ocean, the message was "one way."

B. B. Webb, an engineer of the company, at Arlington, did the talking. H. E. Shreeve, another employee of the Western Electric in Paris, caught the message at the receiving station on the peak of the Eiffel Tower. Out in the middle of the Pacific, Lloyd Espenschied, of the Honolulu station, picked up the same words. The first message was sent on Tuesday, October 12. It has been repeated several times since, and plainly heard at both places.

"Hello, hello, hello, Shreeve," and "Goodbye, goodbye, Shreeve."

Webb's voice registered at the same moment in Europe and halfway to Asia. "Hello, hello," he repeated, and "goodbye, goodbye." Then he rang off.

Officials of the company at the New York office, 15 Dey Street, made light of the experiment.

"It's the first time that it's been done, that's true," they admitted, "but it's not half as big a feat electrically as sending a wireless phone message to San Francisco. You don't cross anything but the ocean when you talk to Paris. You have to allow for mountain ranges and disturbing electrical conditions when you talk across a continent."

To prove it, they rang up Chicago and let the newspaper men talk to J. J. Carty, chief engineer of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

New York then rang up Washington and asked for Captain W. H. G. Bulard, U. S. N., the government's chief radio officer. He refused to say how the wireless telephone would affect naval warfare in the future.

"Wait till I hear more about it," he said.

The feat of spanning the Atlantic by a human voice is the climax of three years of experiment and invention, according to the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. When the call was sent to Paris, it linked up by radio a circuit of approximately ten thousand miles. And, the company claims, it sounded the knell of the cable, and even of the wireless telegraph.

"In fifteen years," said one of the officials, "you can drop a nickel in the slot in Times Square and make a date in the Place de l'Opera."

The opening in the war babies was wide and excited. Bethlehem was up 21 points at the opening, to 550, skyrocketed to 595, and while everybody wondered what would happen when it broke through 600, sagged back.

Meanwhile the markets in Studebaker, Motors, Steel Foundry, Woolen and Westinghouse were boiling. Big Steel, too, was excited. Standard issues were again neglected, the market becoming as one-sided as before the battle, decided to "curb speculation."

BABCOCK PRESS HEAD KILLED

New York Lawyer's Wife Hurt in Auto-
mobile Crash in New London.

New London, Conn., Oct. 21.—George F. Babcock, president of the Babcock Printing Press Company, of this city, was killed, another was fatally hurt and two others received minor injuries late to-night, when their touring car was struck by an unknown automobile near here.

Adams
Next
Week

The Tribune
First to Last—the Truth: News—Editorials—Advertisements